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FEBRUARY 3.

Mr. MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-one persons present.

FEBRUARY 10.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-six persons present.

The death of Adolph E. Borie, a member, was announced.

Sartorius Muscle of the Gorilla.—Mr. HOWARD A. KELLY described the sartorius muscle in the right leg of the *Gorilla troglodytes* (young), from the Ogode river, West Africa, partially dissected, and described by Dr. Chapman in the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1879.

The muscle is 10 inches long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. Tendinous for about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at its origin, and its insertion. It arises from the iliac bone at the beginning of the middle third of the distance from between the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and the symphysis pubis. Its insertion is on to the inner face of the tibia (which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long), 3 inches below the knee joint.

Six inches from its origin the muscle is reinforced by a muscular slip $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth. This slip arises at the lower part of the middle third of the femur, between the origin of the quadriceps extensor, and the insertion of the adductors, it joins the sartorius muscle opposite the knee joint.

In consulting the literature on the myology of the Gorilla, no reference to any such slip has been found. Among all the numerous anomalies recorded of this muscle, in the human subject, no corresponding variation has been found.

FEBRUARY 17.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-three persons present.

A paper entitled "Description of a New Crustacean from the Upper Silurian of Georgia, with remarks upon *Calymene Clintoni*," by Anthony W. Vogdes, was presented for publication.

Germination in Acorns.—Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN referred to some interesting facts in the germination of *Quercus virens*, as brought to his attention by W. St. J. Mazyck, of Georgetown,

South Carolina. It was generally known that in this species the cotyledon did not divide into two lobes as usual in acorns, but seemed to be of one solid mass, without any trace of a division. In germination, however, two petioles were developed as in other acorns, but instead of these being very short, indeed nearly sessile, as in the ordinary white oak, they were produced apparently in the much advanced specimens sent by Mr. Mazyck to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length before the plumule and hypocotyledonary portions of the embryo commenced their growth. In respect to the latter, a small ovate, striate tuber, apparently as one might judge from the shrivelled specimens on hand, nearly one-fourth the size of the acorn was formed, and from this tuber the radicle proceeded, and, afterwards, the plumule on its upward growth.

Mr. Meehan said he had since examined sprouting acorns of *Quercus alba*, *Q. rubra*, *Q. arenaria*, and *Q. prinoides*, noticing a very slight tendency to a tuberous condition, only in the last named. But in regard to the lengthening of the petioles, he was surprised to find a variation in each species. In *Quercus prinoides*, the petioles were nearly an inch in length.

He believed the discovery would be of great value to systematic botanists in the determination of species in this very difficult genus, and should examine and report after an examination of many other species, but thought proper to call the attention of the Academy to the matter in this early stage that due credit might be recorded to Mr. Mazyck for his interesting discovery.

Mr. EDW. PORTS, at the request of Mr. Meehan, had made sections of both the acorn and the spindle-shaped radicle, with the result of finding the cell structure of the latter an almost exact counterpart of that in the nut: *i. e.*, sub-spherical cells of uniform size, gorged with starch grains. So similar were they that it would be nearly impossible for an observer to say which he was examining but for the cortical tissue surrounding the root. It seemed that the food supply of the young plant had been thus withdrawn from a position exposed to hot sun and drying winds, to one protected by the earth and in the direct line of growth. No line of specialized cells could be discovered in the sections of the nut, indicating the possibility of a separation as in other species into two cotyledons; so that to all intents and purposes it might be called monocotyledonous.

FEBRUARY 24.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-nine persons present.

A paper entitled "Carcinological Notes, No. 3," by J. S. Kingsley, was presented for publication.